Carolina Observer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 1, 1826.

[IX.] [NO. 469.

AND PUBLISHED, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
per annum, payable in advance.

TISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per
the first, and 30 cents for each succeed-
tion. Advertisers are requested to state
of insertions desired, or they will be
ll forbid, and charged accordingly.
the Editor must be post paid.

Splendid Scheme,

AWN AT PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA,
21st JUNE, 1826.

ber has the pleasure to inform the pub-
that Tickets in the 3d Class of

VA STATE LOTTERY,

OW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION,
or companies purchasing Ten or more
be allowed a credit until the drawing
All Prize Tickets in other late Lotte-
received in payment.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$20,000	
1	8,000	
1	4,000	
1	3,000	
1	2,000	
1	1,148	
1	1,000	
6	500	
12	100	
36	30	
36	8	
74	4	
50		

0 Prizes.—*Not TWO Blanks to a*

ing offers inducements, from the small
kets, equal, if not superior to any Lot
drawn in this country; and the subscri
imself, that when the community takes
ion, the object of this truly magnifi-
one moments reflection will convince
priety of patronizing it. To merchants,
increase of capital—mechanics, who
their stock, which affords a scope to
en of leisure and wealth, who would
eans of their benificence—young men,
means to support wives—and old men,
d to the provision for their children—
e sex may prevent their personal pur
avocations, but to whom a small in-
give without exertion, a handsome
ood things of this world—rich men,
e richer—and poor men, who wish to
and all other classes of society to whom

Thousand Dollars,

sum, would be an accommodation, are
ish themselves with Tickets at FOUR
ch, or in proportion, at

atcher's

Truly Lucky Office,
ext door to the Medical Shop of Dr.
ETTEVILLE, N. C.
om the country will, as usual, meet
ttention, if addressed to
C. HATCHER,
Fayetteville, N. C.

nificent Drawing.

ALL IN ONE DAY.

JUNE next, will take place, the 9th
and last drawing of the

Masonic Hall Lottery.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$30,000,	
1 prize of	20,000,	
2 prizes of	10,000,	
5 prizes of	5,000,	
10 prizes of	1,000,	
20 prizes of	500,	
50 prizes of	100,	
100 prizes of	50,	
1000 prizes of	10.	

Two and a half Blanks to a Prize.

ayable thirty days after the completion
—subject to a deduction of fifteen per
plied for within twelve months, to be
donation to the funds of the Masonic

ing CAPITAL PRIZES are still un-
st all be distributed on the day of the

$30,000	2 Prizes of	1,000
20,000	4 Prizes of	500
10,000	19 Prizes of	100
5,000	28 Prizes of	50

arge sum in Ten Dollar Prizes—a-
counting to upwards of
red Thousand DOLLARS!
e amount of GRAND CAPITAL PRI-
undrawn in the Wheel, and the fate
er being determined in one day, ren-
a present stage, the most interesting
rawn in the Southern States, and it
mparison with any of the Northern
offering.
proportion of Tickets remain unsold,
great demand for them, it is highly
ey will be all disposed of sometime
drawing, and that the price will ad-
ably. Application for Tickets should
de, particularly by distant adventu-
rs of small prizes.
PRESENT PRICE.

kets,	
- - - - - - -	$11 00
- - - - - - -	5 50
- - - - - - -	2 75

ND SHARES FOR SALE AT

Beers'

LOTTERY OFFICE,
No. 241 Broad Street, AUGUSTA.
r Tickets, enclosing the CASH, post
mptly attended to.
y received at par.—*Address*
J. S. BEERS,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
1.—68-2w.

. L. G. Watson,

uence the practice of Medicine, in
n of Rockingham, Richmond County.
nstant.
e will receive as Medical Students,
ntlemen of respectable education.
-1t

A continuation of Luck!!

THE drawing of the Maryland State Lottery, Sixth Class, has been received, and holders can have them examined, and their prizes renewed in some one of the present Schemes, *(see advertisements)* at the Office of

YATES & McINTYRE,
Fayetteville, or Raleigh.

Where was sold a few days since in the above Lottery, No. 29,505,

A CAPITAL PRIZE OF
5,000 Dollars!!

One half of which is owned by a gentleman of Halifax, N. C. the other half not yet known.
May 17.—67tf

Drawing.

THE following are the numbers which were drawn, for determining the Prizes in the *Union Canal Lottery—Twenty-first Class, New Series*, viz.

22, 49, 39, 25, 37, 17, 32, 36.

Those persons having Prizes, are requested to come forward and receive *the Cash*, or have them renewed in the next Lottery, at the

MANAGERS' OFFICE,
Under the Lafayette Hotel,
May 9.—66. Fayetteville.

Mr. Jefferson's Lottery.

J. B. YATES & A. McINTYRE,

HAVING been honored with the conduct of Mr. Jefferson's Lottery, respectfully inform the public that every thing is arranged in regard to it, and that the tickets will be ready for delivery in a short time, and the plan made known in its particulars.

11,480 Chances are fixed at Ten Dollars each.
66tf YATES & McINTYRE,
Raleigh, or Fayetteville, N. C.

Notice.

ON the 21st of June, will be sold to the highest bidder, that handsome well finished two Story House, together with the Land attached to it, beautifully situated in the village of Chapel Hill. On the Lot is a well finished Store House, with all its fixtures, a large and dry Cellar. On the back street the Lot contains one acre, with good Stables, and a new well contrived Ice House a good Garden well enclosed, also a good well that affords constant water. Perhaps there is no situation in the village better suited for a Family Residence, either for a Boarding House, or for Mercantile business, than this.

Persons wishing to own property in the village are earnestly invited to attend, as the sale will certainly take place. The terms will be made known on the day of sale; but it is probable that notes, negotiable at the Newbern Bank at Raleigh, and at the office of Discount and Deposite of the Bank of Cape Fear at Hillsborough, will be received for the whole or a large portion of the purchase money. G. BOCCIARDI,

And should he be absent the sale will be conducted by gentlemen who are properly authorised by him as Agents. G. B.
April 24, 1826.—66ts.

For Sale,

2000 Bushels Liverpool Ground Salt.
40 crates of Liverpool, Earthen Ware, as sorted
100 Kegs of White Lead, ground in Oil.
JOHN HUSKE.
February 8th, 1826. 53tf

MAP
Of the State of North Carolina.

A Correct Map of the State in which he resides, must be a desirable object to every individual. Whatever may be a man's occupation in life, it frequently becomes important to him, as a matter of pecuniary interest, to possess a correct knowledge of the relative situation of the different sections of country. In the present enlightened state of society, the subscriber is convinced that, apart from all considerations of interest or convenience, there are very few of our citizens who do not feel it an affair of personal pride that they and their children should be able to speak with familiarity of those parts of the state lying at a distance from them, as well as of those in their immediate vicinity. The subscriber therefore flatters himself that the following proposals will be received with pleasure by a large portion of the inhabitants of his native State.

He proposes to publish a correct *Map of the State of North Carolina*, measuring 6 feet 9 inches in length by 3 feet 6 inches in width, laid out upon a scale of six miles to the inch. The materials will be of the best kind, and the engraving executed in superior style.

But correctness of delineation being the most important circumstance, has claimed the subscriber's chief attention; to the attainment of which important object the Map of each county has been separately executed by R. H. B. BRAZIER, Esq. with the assistance of gentlemen of science residing in different parts of the State, and from the public surveys, and have been likewise revised and corrected by the several county surveyors, or some other competent person in each county.

TERMS—For Maps, varnished, colored, and mounted on rollers, or put up in portable form, EIGHT dollars each.

JOHN MAC RAE.
Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 1, 1825. 48-tf

Blanks, of all kinds,

May be procured at this Office, and at the Post-office.

Notice.

AT March term of Cumberland county court the subscriber qualified as administrator on the estate of William N. Goodwin, dec'd.; all those indebted to said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands against him to present them properly authenticated for payment. ROBT. T. GOODWIN, Adm'r.
Fayetteville, March 15th, 1826—tf

Valuable Real Estate,
FOR SALE.

IF not previously disposed of at Private Sale, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Tuesday in June next, those

Valuable Houses and Lots,

on the South East corner of the Court House square, in the town of Fayetteville, now in the occupancy of David D. Salmon, Esq. Also,

A Lot of Ten Acres of LAND,

in said town, on Rowan and Hillsborough streets, joining John Armstrong and others. Terms, liberal, and will be made known on the day of sale. For further particulars, apply to David D. Salmon, on the premises, or John Armstrong, Esq. or to the subscribers, residing in Sampson county.

ARCHD. MONK,
HARDY ROYAL.
January 11, 1826. 50-tf

THE Subscriber has authorised EDWARD L. WINSLOW to collect all sums of money due the late concern of Winslow & Huske, and to grant discharges therefor.

JNO. HUSKE, *Surviving Partner.*
April 13, 1825—10-tf

Fayetteville Academy.

THE School Committee have satisfaction in announcing to the public, that an engagement is made with the Rev. E. Hollister, of Charleston, to take charge of this Academy as Principal.

Mr. Hollister's qualifications are such as to give the most ample assurance of the successful progress of the School. He will enter upon the duties of his engagement in the course of the present month.

Mrs. Hollister, a lady of distinguished abilities, and great experience in teaching, is expected to take charge of the Female Department at the commencement of the next Quarter.

BENJ. ROBINSON, Pres't. S. Com.
May 16, 1826.—67-3t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1826.

Samuel Smith, vs. Jonas Coleman. } An attachment, dated Feb. 16, 1826; returned, "levied on two negroes, Chloe and Lency."

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Carolina Observer for two months, that unless the defendant appear on or before the first day of the next term of said Court, to be holden on the second Monday in August next, at the Court House in Whiteville, replevy and plead to issue, judgment final will be entered against him, and the said negroes ordered to be sold to satisfy the same.

67 CHS. BALDWIN, Clk.

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COLUMBUS COUNTY.

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67 CHS BALDWIN, Clk.

Remarks of Mr. Carson, of North-Carolina,

In the Committee of the Whole, upon the bill making appropriations for furnishing the President's House, and to carry on the Public Buildings.

The question being upon striking out that part which appropriates twenty-five thousand dollars to furnishing the President's house—

Mr. Carson said, I am sorry, Mr. Chairman, to trouble the Committee with a solitary remark upon this subject, but a sense of duty impels me to do so, and from this duty I shall not shrink. Before I can vote for the appropriation of a single dollar to make further decorations for the President's Palace, I must know who it is that will disburse the money, as well as for what particular kind of furniture it is to be expended.

It will be recollected, Mr. Chairman, that, at the last session of Congress, fourteen thousand dollars were appropriated for this particular purpose. This sum, as appears from the documents before us, was placed, by order of the President, under the control of his son, Mr. John Adams, jun., and how was it expended? Why, sir, the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Forsyth,) has said, that "there are items in the account rendered, which he could have wished had been kept in the dark and never brought to light, and he had to regret that they are now placed on the public records of this House." I, too, Mr Chairman, regret that there are such records, and I more especially regret that such disposition should have been made of the public money confided to the President. I again ask, how was this money expended? I solicit the indulgence of the Committee, whilst I repeat a few of the items as furnished in the official report of Mr. John Adams, jun.:

Item. "To L. Kervand, for Billiard Table, $50 00
To B. F. Pomroy, for Billiard Balls, 6 00
To P. Thompson, for Chess-men, 23 50"

&c. &c. Is it possible, Mr. Chairman, to believe that it ever was intended by Congress, that the public money should be applied to the purchase of gaming tables and gambling furniture? And if it is right to purchase billiard tables and chess-men, why not purchase also, pharo banks, playing cards, race horses, and every other *necessary* article to complete a system of gambling at the President's palace, and let it at once be understood by the People, that this is a most *splendid gambling* administration.

Mr. Chairman, such conduct in the Chief Magistrate of this nation, is enough to shock and alarm the religious, the moral, and reflecting part of the community; especially when we see such an administration, attempting to revolutionize the Catholic Religion in South America, and to *promulgate* the *true* doctrines of our Saviour, by sending ministers to Panama. But, Mr. Chairman, there are other items in the account rendered, which I do not fully comprehend.

The items for the single article of DRY GOODS *amounts to upwards of twenty-seven hundred dollars.*" What part of the furniture, Mr. Chairman, was this! Not carpeting, sir, for I discover that article under its proper name.

It is most obvious, Mr. Chairman, that the fourteen thousand dollars have been expended in a most *extraordinary* manner, and we are now called on to add twenty-five thousand more. I for one, sir, can never vote for any further sum, until I have an assurance that it will not be expended for the purpose of completing the gambling arrangements of the Palace.

But sir, let it not be said, that I charge the Preeident of the United States with being a gambler, I would only be understood as saying, that those are articles made use of for that purpose.

Before, however, the vote is taken upon this subject, let me again ask the attention of the Committee, to the letter of Mr. John Adams, jun., in the conclusion of his report. He says, "in rendering this account, it may not be improper to remark, that the expenditures have *all* been made with an eye to the strictest economy," &c. *With an eye to the strictest economy!* Item, "billiard table $50"—item, "chess-men $23 50." Yet *all* has *been expended with an eye to the strictest economy*. Sir, there is no doubt but those articles are considered cheap by that gentleman. But if this be economy, I for one am not disposed to appropriate any more of the public money for such *economical* purposes. I hope this part of the bill, sir, will be stricken out.

Boston, May 13.

Money Market.—Very many of the editorial fraternity have but little to do *practically* in the money-market, and to this circumstance probably is attributable the paucity of even speculation under this head in the newspapers of the day. Not so, however, with the shrewd, calculating editor of the Weekly Sale Report, who, being a dealer in money and commodities which most generally command it, may well be supposed to understand the subject and discuss its merits with ability. Entertaining this opinion we read Mr. Degrand's remarks on the money-market in England and the United States, contained in the last published number of his Report, to which we refer those who feel an interest in the subject. The view he has there presented of the policy adopted by the Bank of England during the past year, and in contrast that pursued by the United States Bank, to which institutions he ascribes the power of producing or preventing serious commercial distress in the respective countries, appears to us, with what knowledge we have of such matters, to be correct. The subject is one of vast importance, involving more or less the interest of every member of the community, and is worthy of profound consideration. Banks are established always, or ought to be, with referrence to the public good as well as private emolument; and in conducting them it should not be so much the present as the future, not so much immediate individual profit as ultimate or permanent benefit, that should be kept in view. Mr. Degrand is of opinion that a timely interposition of the Bank of England or of the government, would have averted the distress which has fallen upon the whole kingdom of Great Britain. This distress arose from the immense monied capital, which, by the free discounting of the Bank of England and consequently by the local Banks, was thrown into the money-market, and which led to great speculations in foreign loans, but principally in produce; and from the results growing out of extensive credits, to meet which at their expiration the necessary funds could not be commanded without great sacrifices. This produceded the heavy failures of which we have all heard. It is contended that if the Bank had discounted liberally, or if other facilities had been given, these failures might have been prevented, and in due course of time the now insolvent commercial houses might have come well out of their wild speculations. The editor of the Report intimates that the same result would have followed and the like disastrous effects been experienced in this country, but for the more liberal policy pursued by the Bank of the United States, which, instead of withholding its discounts when the storm was threantening, liberally extended them, thereby enabling individuals to meet their most pressing engagements and affording them time to make requisite arrangements to meet the exigency arising from the embarrassed state of trade in England. Consequent on the course adopted by the Bank of the United States, the local Banks felt encouraged to extend their discounts; and thus great and seasonable relief was afforded at the time when most it was needed.

While on this subject we may be permitted to remark that business is carried on among us on a system of credit quite too extended. It is too much in the nature of speculation. Ambitious of accumulating splendid fortunes, rather than of securing a competence, our young men dash at once into extensive trade on borrowed capital, and a domestic establishment of corresponding style. If they are fortunate in their ventures, they can then maintain their business and domestic establishments; but if otherwise, they fall to the ground, and the upholsterer who decorated the interrior of their houses, equally with the imported who stocked their stores with goods, are among the sufferers. How much better for these men had they set out in the world where prudence dictated, done safe business, lived within their incomes, and instead of being harrassed by law officers, have been able to say—"no man can allege with truth that I have eaten or drank, much less squandered property, at another's expense: I have lived frugally and with my hundreds of dollars am in all things essential as happy as my neighbor with his hundreds of thousands; and happier far than my school fellow, who in setting out in the world lost sight of prudence, and soon wrecked his barque."

It is not the man who does the most business that is always the most useful man to the community; but the one who does a safe business. The former may for a few years give employment directly and indirectly to the many, but when the fatal crisis arrives, the many are involved with him; while the latter makes the benefits of his business steady and permanent, and thus is the more useful. We make not these remarks to discourage prudent and enterprize, but to produce reflection with those who are apt to be too sanguine in their calculations.—*Patriot.*

Montgomery, (Ala.) May 12.

Another Steam Boat Accident.—It is with extreme regret we have to announce the loss of another steam-boat—the Alabama. She was a new and excellent boat, well constructed, and managed by skilful engineers and navigators. It is, therefore, one of those accidents which could not have been prevented by prudence or foresight. She arrived at Vernon on Monday the 8th inst. about four o'clock P. M. It is said, that she probably took fire from the boilers, which were of the small cylinder kind, and under deck. At the time the fire was discovered, she was discharging goods, and in less than five minutes she was totally envelloped in flames. The materials of which the deck was made, pitch pine, undoubtedly aided this sudden conflagration. We are sorry to hear, that but few articles and those from the cabin, were saved from the wreck, which was burnt to the water's level. The passengers report, that Capt. Hayden was injured by the explosion of two kegs of powder, while actively employed in removing goods to the landing. The Alabama cost about $26,000, and was insured in New-York for $20,000.—*Journal.*

Mr. Randolph arrived here yesterday afternoon just before 5 o'clock and departed in the steamboat for Philadelphia. in Washington he engaged *two* hacks to bring him on—one proceeded entirely empty a few miles ahead of the one in which he rode.—He had on an old, dirty hat, drawn close over his eyes, a short white flannel coat, buff waistcoat, white linen pantaloons, yellow top boots and spurs, which, with his peculiar form and phiz, exhibited one of the most singular and ridiculous figures imaginable.—*Bal. Pat.*

From the Boston Statesman—The weather for the last two or three days has been very warm. On Saturday the thermometer ranged at 84 degrees of Fahrenheit—Monday forenoon it stood at *ninety four*; and at *two P. M.* at *ninety-eight*!

The New York Statesman says that the celebrated Automaton Chess Player, who has dared the skill, ingenuity and science of all chess-players in Europe, for some 50 or 60 years, was check-mated in his own quarters, and before an assembled multitude on Monday last, by a gentleman who is a citizen of N. York, and who, by the way, is considered a very skilful player of this scientific game. As usual, it was the conclusion of a game. The pieces were set as follows, and the gentleman was desired to make his election. *On one side*, a queen, knight, and four pawns. *On the other*, a castle, bishop, knight, and three pawns. the gentleman took the latter. (which chess-players say was the worst side) and in eight moves he checkmated the automaton.

A writer who was present when the first Protestant Bishop arrived at Barbadoes, gives the following strange account of the strange scene.

"The ships of war were dressed, and their yards manned, and salutes fired; this was pretty and common; but such a sight as the Carenage presented, very few have ever witnessed. On the quay, on the mole, in boats, on posts, on housetops, through doors and windows, wherever a human foot could stand, was one appalling mass of black faces. As the barge passed slowly along, the emotions of the multitude were absolutely tremendous; they threw up their arms and waved their handkerchiefs, they danced, and jumped, and rolled on the ground; they sung and screamed, and shouted, and roared, till the whole surface of the place seemed to be one huge grin of delight. Then they broke out into a thousand wild exclamations of joy and passionate congratulations, uttered with such vehemence that, new as it was then to me, it made me tremble; till I was somewhat restored by a chorus of negro girls,—'De Bissop is come! De Bissop is come! He is coming to marry us, coming to marry us, coming to marry us all."

A good Swimmer.—On Tuesday afternoon as a Portuguese ship was about weigh anchor at her moorings near Brooklyn, N. Y. to prepare for sea, one of the sailors watched an opportunity, stripped himself, jumped overboard, and swam toward the city of New York. Two boats put off to bring him back, but such was his skill in swimming, that he entirely outstripped his pursuers, laughing at, and deriding their attempts to overtake him. He landed near New slip, and made his escape, after having swam more than a mile against the current of the East River.—*Bal. Pat.*

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Cortes, from London, the Birmingham, from Liverpool, and the Howard, from Havre, London papers have been received to the 21st, and Paris to the 16th ult.

The most important intelligence which they afford, and which will be learned with pain by all who take an interest in the struggle of the brave Greeks with their goading oppressors, the *Fall of Missolonghi*, after a most determined resistance on the part of the garrison and people.

Extract of a letter received by express from Paris: "Rely that every arrival from Russia brings more alarming intelligence; more warlike news. The ultimatum of Russia has been transmitted to the Porte; the armies are concentrated in the South; Moldavia and Wallachia will be forthwith seized."

Private letters from Lisbon state, that, in addition to the fifty millions of erusadas, in gold coin, left by the King, there are two millions in gold full of diamonds of inestimable value.

MISSOLONGHI.

"*St. Anne's, near Lepanto, March* 14.

"Missolonghi has fallen. That heroic city, which for eighteen months had defeated the power of the Infidels and repulsed 82 attacks, was taken by storm on the 10th. Poor St. Aubyn fell on the occasion, but he died nobly. On the 8th, while we were rejoicing for our late victory, Ibrahim having been reinforced by 7000 troops, arrived before the place, and again summoned us to surrender, promising favorable conditions, which being refused, a sharp affair took place, the result of which was that he fell back, having lost 700 killed, 200 wounded, 400 prisoners, 4 pieces of cannon, 2 standards. On the 9th, he returned with 20,000 men, and a formidable train of artillery, surrounding the town on all sides.

We had only 7000 men to oppose to him, and those worn with fatigue, but all resolved to conquer or die. In the evening we received the sacrament in the church of St. Sophia, and marched to our posts, from which few returned. At twelve o'clock the enemy opened a tremendous fire from 185 cannons and 48 mortars, which continued, without intermission, till ten o'clock next morning, when the walls became a heap of ruins. The enemy then vigorously attacked us in four directions, and after two hours fighting, forced their way into the town. The conflict was now raging in the most deadly form. The streets were choked with the dead and wounded, whilst the blood was running in streams. The slaughter of the Turks was excessive, as every house was a complete fortress, and the ground disputed at the point of the bayonet, inch by inch. Our gallant French volunteers did wonders. Three times, headed by our brave and lamented St. Aubyn, they charged and drove back the enemy with great loss, taking a number of prisoners; but in making a fourth and desperate attack, our gallant St. Aubyn was shot in the breast, and died in my arms, begging me with his last breath, to die rather than yield.

In the mean time the Governor defended himself with heroic obstinacy in the great Church, but the doors being forced, and most of his men killed or wounded, he sprung the mine, which destroyed both that and the citadel—overwhelming himself and two thousand Turks in one tremendous ruin. The enemy having now entire possession of the hard fought town, we collected about 3,000 of the brave fellows who had fought so well, and after a hard contest; we succeeded in cutting our way out, leaving them in possession of a heap of ruins, which I have learned has cost Ibrahim nine thousand of his best troops, in the last attack alone. I joined General Gouras on the 12th, with 2,500 men, 150 prisoners, six cannons, and nine standards, taken from the enemy during the last fatal attack. We brought the body of St. Aubyn off with us, which will be interred to-day, with military honors. I received three slight wounds, but am now fast recovering."

"*Rumors of War.*"—the following article is copied from the London Traveller of the 18th April, received in Boston by the barque Arcadia. We published yesterday, London dates to the evening of the 19th, which neither confirm nor contradict the Traveller's warlike paragraph. It is probably, one of the thousand echoes of the exchange and entitled to very little confidence.

Balt. Pat.

From the London Traveller, April 18.

The din of warlike preparation sounds in the north; all the accounts of to-day wear a hostile aspect. The Czar seems resolved on war, and is arraying his immense strength, naval and military, for the assault on the sinking empire of the Ottomans. Admiral Creig, who commands in Chief the fleet of Russia, has been ordered to St. Petersburgh to report the condition of the naval forces, and prepare for hostilities in the Black Sea. The armies of Sacken and Wittgenstein, in Besarbia, are said also to be in motion. The Russian hordes are concentrating for the march, and taking up advanced positions in front of the Pruth. The Duke of Wellington is said to have urged every argument against this tremendous war, but in vain. No diplomacy could avert the storm, which seemed ready to burst on Eastern Europe, in unmitigated fury.

England.—The accounts of commercial embarrassments and private distresses, are indeed melancholy.—Letters received in London on the 18th from Manchester, carried intelligence of the re-appearance of distress in that place. Between 40 and 50,000 persons were out of employ, and many almost in a state of starvation. The want of orders by the manufacturers was assigned as the cause of the unfortunate recurrence of these distressing events. Unexampled misery reigned among the wretched manufacturers at Blackburn. Thousands and tens of thousands were without sustenance or bread. Whole families in that district were dying of want. The moan of famine met the agonized ear from famished fathers and starving children. It appears from the proceedings of a public meeting, held on the 7th, in the Sessions House of Blackburn, and detailed in a respectable government paper, that for nine weeks previous, about fourteen thousand individuals had been fed by public charity! That whole families had been found without food, money or work, and that the most heart-rending scenes of distress were daily witnessed. The roll of misery was still increasing, without any immediate prospect of employment for the sufferers, and the committee implore the aid of the benevolent to assuage the overpowering want and stop the cries of famine. In the village of Bullock Smithy, there are 582 weavers, 459 are totally out of employment; many large families being entirely dependent on a very inadequate allowance by the township, to prevent their starving. At New-Church, the parish relief for persons out of work, varies from 9d. to 1s. 3d. a week. The farmers complain daily of this distress, and say they cannot pay their rents. The stagnation in the lace-trade is said to be beyond all precedent. From the improvement in machinery, lace is so much reduced in price, that those who formerly earned 8s. or 10s. a week, can now earn but 2s. 6d. or 3s. The state of trade in Leicester did not improve. In one parish alone, 1100 families were living on the small pittances *doled* out by the parish.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

House of Representatives, May 17, 1826.

Sir: The members of the Georgia delegation have, both during your administration and also that of your predecessor, by whom these indignities were, for the first time, tolerated, been so frequently and so impudently assailed for their conduct whilst discharging their duty as Representatives in the Congress of the United States, by Indians visiting this city, at the invitation or under the sanction of the Executive, that some notice would at length seem necessary to be taken.

The repeated insults which have been offered, have, hitherto, been unnoticed, under the hope that the Department of War would itself see the propriety of intimating to the authors its disapprobation. As no such disapprobation has been evinced, it is now deemed proper to address you, as the head of that Department, on this subject, and to present to you the suggestion, that, whilst these persons are maintained here, nay, are revelling at the expense of the People of the United States, they *should at least be taught to be respectful in their conduct and expressions to the Representatives of that People.* The present communication is addressed to you in consequence of the appearance in the National Journal of this morning, of a piece officially signed "John Ridge, Secretay Creek Delegation." Of the character of this piece, my feelings will not permit me to say a single word. I am sure it will receive your marked and strong disapprobation. I would merely observe, that the insolence of this fellow is particularly remarkable, when it is borne in mind that he is of the *Cherokee* and not of the Creek nation, and, consequently, could have nothing to do with matters exclusively belonging to the latter. You will, no doubt, recollect, that, at the commencement of this session, during a visit which three of my colleagues and myself paid to you at your office, we stated his disposition to intermeddle in the transactions between the General Government and the Creek nation, the manifestation of which disposition, as we were informed, had already occasioned his being reduced from his rank as a Chief in his own nation, and that we, at the same time suggested it as advisable that he should not be recognized as a part of the Creek delegation. No doubt is entertained but that you are now fully satisfied that his appendage to the Creek delegation has been far from facilitating the arrangements between the Government and the Creek nation recently effected, and, I may also add, very far from being beneficial to the public Treasury.

Whether any particular notice of this fellow, ought, at this time, to be taken by your Department, I leave to your own decision, without offering any suggestion whatever on the subject. I will merely add, that the National Journal, in which the offensive article is first published is regarded by the *public*, (I would not be guilty of the rudeness, nor, as I do not know it to be the fact, could I assert it as the fact) as the leading *administration paper*—that the indignities received by the members of the Georgia delegation have been offered *under the eye of Government*: that the persons offering these indignities derive a consequence from being recognized *by the Government* as official persons: that these indignities have all been offered under their *official signatures:* that these persons are maintained here, and suffered to riot in luxury, at the expense of the *public Treasury:* and that, therefore, it is competent for the department of War, and, being so, it is its duty, to check them whenever their conduct may be indecorous.

This subject, may, perhaps, never before have been presented in this serious light to you. I am, however, from my knowledge of your character, perfectly assured that you will, suggested as it now is to your consideration, deem it, in future, necessary to interpose, so far as your Department can interpose, to prevent the feelings, and character, and conduct of gentlemen, called to the Seat of Government in the discharge of duties important to their constituents, from being in any manner assailed by persons *here at the instigation or under the sanction of the Executive.*

I am; sir, with the most cordial personal esteem, and with the highest respect, your very obedient servant,

EDW. F. TATNALL.

To the Hon. JAMES BARBOUR, *Sec. of War.*

Department of War, May 13*th*, 1826.

SIR: As you suggest in your note of yesterday, I had supposed that the conversation I had held with you a few days past, on the subject of your letter of the 11th, rendered it unnecessary to reply to you in writing—as you wish, however, a written answer, I cheerfully give it.

To so much of your letter as refers to indignities offered the Representatives of Georgia, by Indian Delegations under a former Administration, it was not, I presume, expected, I should make any reply. To the one you particularly refer to—a recent publication in the National Journal, you have done me only justice in supposing that I entirely disapproved of it. I had anticipated your suggestion, by causing the Creek Delegation to be expressly told, on their arrival here, that the Department would see, with displeasure, any deportment on their part, that would give offence justly to any one. No importance can attach with propriety to the paper in which it appeared, as the Executive feels no responsibility for its publications. The editor availing himself of his privileges, publishes what he pleases on his own responsibility. Had I have been consulted previously, I should have given my advice against that of which you complain. Beyond that you are aware it would be improper to interpose, and as unavailing as improper. If these People were here for their own purposes alone, our authority over them would be much greater than at present, when the Government has an object to effect—and to conciliate them is one of the principal means of affecting that object. Upon this branch of the subject, I must correct an error into which, from an expression you use, you must have been led by misinformation. Your speaking of their revelling in luxury at the expense of the People. I feel the more constrained to notice this particularly, because, on the floor of Congress, the Department has been charged with pampering the one party with champaigne, and treating the other penuriously. Now the fact is, they were both treated precisely a like—to each was assigned nine dollars per head a week—and the accounts against both for any indulgencies beyond the above allowance rejected. Although I am opposed to any interference of members of one tribe in the concerns of onother, yet, in the case of Ridge and Van, they were presented, not as members of the Delegation, but as Secretaries. So long as you respect the Indians as an independent People, with whom you treat, you must indulge to them the privilege of selecting their own agents.

To reject the object of their own choice, would be but an inauspicious commencement to any friendly arrangement of the difficulties, whose removal was the object of the agency. Not being sufficiently advised of the influence that these men possessed, or exercised over the Creeks, I cannot say whether they have increased or diminished the obstacles to pacification, or consequently whether it had any influence on the public Treasury. I hope no occasion will again occur like the one complained of. From what I have previously said, you may be assured I shall use such means as are in my power to prevent it.

I feel particularly obliged to you for the friendly sentiments you express to me personally, and take pleasure in saying they are cordially reciprocated on my part.

With great respect, your obedient serv't.

JAMES BARBOUR.

Hon. EDWARD F. TATTNALL,
House of Representatives.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

Messrs. Snowdon & Thornton:—I should not notice a statement made in the National Journal, of the 16th inst. (said to be a rumour) respecting the steamboat party which landed at Mount Vernon, on Sunday last, if it were not to correct two misrepresentations contained in it, which I am persuaded, could not have received the countenance of either of the respectable and honourable gentlemen who composed, what is styled, "the Committee." The first is, that "the Committee was not treated with common politeness.

I should feel much mortified if I could suppose that my conduct was so understood by the members of that body; but if it was, I beg them to believe, that as I had no cause, so undoubtedly, I had no intention, to treat them otherwise than with respect, after being assured by them that they were ignorant of the prohibition to visit Mount Vernon on that day, and in that mode; and this declaration, I trust, they will accept, not as an apology, but as an avowal of the feelings which influenced my conduct towards them during our short interview. That I felt some irritation against the Captain of the boat, who, with the subjoined letter, perhaps, in his pocket at the time, could, from sordid motives, expose his passengers to disappointment, and me to the unpleasant dilemma of either refusing them permission to visit the place, or, by making an exception in the particular case, to rescind, in effect, the prohibition altogether, I acknowledge. That my deportment may have indicated this feeling, is highly probable. Towards those who had been designedly kept in ignorance, of a material fact known to the Captain, it was impossible to entertain other than the most respectful feelings, with which I had hoped my behaviour entirely corresponded.

The other misrepresentation to be corrected is, that "the refusal was accompanied by threats of instituting suits, &c."

What threats are to be understood as comprised under the &c. I know not. After stating to the gentlemen, that the commanders of all the steamboats on the river had been long since warned not to bring parties to Mount Vernon, I stated that I should certainly sue the captain of this boat for his present conduct. I expressed no other threat—I intended nothing beyond it. When those gentlemen expressed their regret that the Captain should be in this predicament, and after giving their names, requested that I would consider them as the responsible persons, I repudiated the proposition; and this was confirmed by my friend, Mr. Herbert, to the persons who afterwards assembled at the tomb, and who insisted upon sending me their names.

The threat against the captain of the Surprise, I am determined to execute, whenever I may have the opportunity, although I can scarcely hope that a resort to legal proceedings against the commanders of these boats, will contribute to protect my rights, if the passengers should think proper to indemnify them against the consequences of their violating them.

If the best efforts I can make to protect this spot from those intrusions which many painful and mortifying circumstances have constrained me publicly to forbid, nothing will remain for me but to abandon it altogether. I claim no particular privilege as attached to the place, or to the name of him from whose bounty I received it. I asked to be protected in those privileges only, which are the birth-right of the humblest citizen of Virginia.

BUSH. WASHINGTON.

Mount Vernon, 18th May, 1826.

Washington's Tomb.—Having published a few evening's since from the National Journal at Washington, a statement concerning the alleged ill-treatment experienced by a party of gentlemen, members of Congress, who went to visit Mount Vernon, but were prohibited from landing there, it is but justice to state, that according to a writer in the Alexandria Phœnix Gazette, the cause of these gentlemen being disappointed in their visit was, that they had selected Sunday, as the day for making it. Judge Washington has given public notice, that on Sundays he must decline to admit any one at Mount Vernon, and had informed the captains of steamboats in particular, that he would be obliged on that day to refuse admission to all persons. After such a notification there was such an obvious impropriety in the course adapted by the members of Congress, who are certainly not exempt from the obligations of society and good breeding, that any censure in the case must attach rather to them than to the occupant of Mount Vernon.—*N. Y. Amer.*

Washington, May, 26.

Yesterday, left this city, on their return to the Creek Nation, General Chilly McIntosh, and four other Indian Chiefs, being the remainder of the deputation of friendly Creek Indians, which has been for the last six months in this city. We are glad to learn that they departed in a satisfied temper. They were accompanied to the Steam Boat in which they took passage, by Col. Brearley, the Agent appointed to lead the Tribe across the Mississippi, and by many other citizens, who gave the boat three cheers as it moved off from the wharf. On receiving this testimonial of kindness; the boat was rounded too, and returned off the wharf, the Indians giving a dance and Indian song in recognition of the civility intended them. After which, the Mount Vernon resumed her course, bearing the children of the forest on their destination to their late home, and thence to their future dwelling place, beyond the Mississippi.

Col. Brearly, the Agent, will leave this city, we understand, in a few days, to take charge of the emigrating tribe.—*Int.*

A reference to the proceedings of Congress will show our readers that the venerable republican patriot, Nathaniel Macon, has been chosen President *pro tem.* of the Senate. This was not done until the seventeenth balloting. The Secretary of State and two other members of the cabinet attended in person, and were so open and undisguised in their efforts to defeat this triumph of the Republican Party, as to call forth the direct censure of the pure und independent Senator from Virginia, (Mr. Tazewell,) who spoke of them in such terms as to rid the Senate of their ill-judged interference.

The people at a distance cannot realize the importance which is attached to this defeat. Mr. Adams commenced his administration with strong hopes upon Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and Maryland, as the portion of the slave-holding States to be secured by the purchase of the Crawford party, the coalition with Mr. Clay, and the "PAP" of the Treasury. He has seen these hopes, vain and illusory, pass away, until the last ray is lingering on Kentucky and Maryland. The first is expected in virtue of the *transfer* by Mr. Clay; and the last is believed to be so much under the influence of the "ten miles square," as to make it all important to continue the identity. The effort, therefore, to elect General Smith, was not only intended as an Executive triumph but as the further means of enlisting Maryland! Does Maryland ask such bounty? Will she sell her birthright for such "a mess of pottage?"

So far as our information extends, and we believe we are correctly informed, Maryland will be true to herself. Much the largest portion of her Federalists are of that class who preferred to fight for the honor of their country, rather than enter into a conspiracy, whose object was a treasonable dismemberment of the Union; and such Federalists will always unite with the great body of the Republican Party against *any coalition* of which the leaders of the Hartford Convention are prominent members—*Wash. Tel.*

The Mail Stage.—A rumour has obtained currency, that the daily mail route would be changed from this place to pass directly from Cheraw to Charleston, by way of Lenud's Ferry. We are authorized by our Representations in Congress to say that the Post Master General has declared it unequivocally. He says it is his intention to take the main line of present course—that the importance of country deserves a daily mail, and will be continued.—*Georgetown*

Counterfeit Fifty Cent Bills, of the State of South Carolina, are in circulation.—They are pretty well executed and calculated to deceive persons not generally conversant in Bank Bills.

Statue of Washington.—By a communication from Mr. Lowel, it appears that a statue of Washington may be placed here in the course of the ensuing year. As yet no site has been determined on for the statue.—*Boston Patriot.*

List of Public Acts passed at the [First Session] of the Nineteenth Congress.

An act to extend the time for locating Military Land Warrants, and for returns thereon to the General Land Office.

An act to authorise the payment of [money] to the city of Baltimore.

An act authorising the payment of [money] to the state of New York.

An act appropriating a sum of money [for repair of the Post Road from the Chattahoochee] Line Creek, in Alabama.

An act authorising the payment [of money] to the State of Delaware.

An act to revive and continue in force [an act relating] the compensations of the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, and the Clerks employed in the offices [of the Librarian.

An act for altering the time of holding [the terms] of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the sessions of the Circuit Courts in the United States for the Districts of Georgia and Carolina.

An act for the sale of a house and lot in New Orleans, and a store house at the Quarantine ground in Louisiana.

An act for the survey of a route for a canal between the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico.

An act to annul an act, concerning the wrecked property, passed by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida.

An act to authorise the Legislature of Ohio to appropriate the amount of the school fund, arising from the sales of Public lands.

An act appropriating sums of money for repair of the Post Roads between Jackson and Columbus, in Mississippi.

An act to confirm the supplementary Commissioners of the Western District.

An act for altering the time of holding the terms of the District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

An act to exempt the Professors, Wardens, and Students, of the different Colleges of Learning in the District of Columbia from militia duty.

An act to authorise the State of Illinois to lay out and make a Canal through the Public Ground, near the city of Vincennes.

An act to enable the President of the United States to conclude a treaty with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians.

An act to authorise a subscription on the part of the U. States, in the Louisville Canal Company.

An act concerning the Seat of Justice in Clark County, in the State of Illinois.

An act authorising the payment of money to the State of Maryland.

An act to confirm certain Claims in the District of Opelousas, in Louisiana.

An act to authorise the President to cause to be run and mark the line dividing the State of Florida, from the State of Georgia.

An act to alter the time of holding the Courts of the United States, for the District of New York, and the April term of the Circuit Court for the District of Connecticut.

An act to equalize the duties on goods from the Republic of Columbia, and their ports.

An act to amend the several acts for the establishment of a Territorial Government in Florida.

An act relative to the issuing of writs from the District and Circuit Courts of the United States in certain cases.

An act to enable the President to treat and agree with certain Indian tribes.

An act making appropriations for the payment of the members and officers, and for the contingent expenses of the two houses of Congress.

An act to authorize the Legislature of the State of Ohio to sell the lands hereto[fore] appropriated for the use of schools in that State.

An act making appropriations for the payment of the Revolutionary and other pensions of the United States.

An act making appropriations for [the] tions of the United States for [the] purposes

An act to extend the time allowed for the payment of tion of land sold for direct taxes in the State of Kentucky.

An act for the benefit of the Deaf and Dumb tucky Asylum for teaching the Deaf and Dumb.

An act authorising the [payment] of Gen. Washington and Alexander Hamilton.

An act to authorise the [payment] of duty.

An act to authorise the [importation] of casks of a capacity not less than [50] gallons.

An act to provide for [erecting] the District of Columbia, to [relief] of said District, and for other purposes.

An act making further provision [for the] ment of the debt due to the U. States, for chases of public lands.

An act for the subscription of [stock] to the Swamp Canal.

An act making appropriations [for the] Government for the year 1826.

An act making appropriations for the [ser]vice of the U. States for the year 1826.

An act making appropriations for the [ser]vice of the Navy of the U. States for the year 1826.

An act making appropriations [for the] partment for the year 1826.

An act to provide for the [appre]hension ry of deserters from French ships in the U. States.

An act remitting the duties [accru]ing on imported for the use of the Cathedral [of] New Orleans.

An act to allow compensation to [the] on the part of the United States, [who] soned to compel their attendance at [court] of their inability to give security [for] costs.

An act for the relief of the Florida [Insane] Asylum.

An act to authorise the sale and [conveyance] of house and lot, belonging to the United States, at the Hague.

An act to provide for the [employment] of additional naval force.

An act making appropriations for [the] ings in Washington.

An act for the relief of James [Wilson].

An act making appropriations for [carrying] effect the treaty concluded between the United States and the Creek nation.

An act making further appropriations for the service of War, and re-appropriating certain sums.

An act for the subscription of [stock] to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

An act making appropriations for the [support] of Government for the year 1827.

An act making appropriations for the [support] of the Navy of the U. States for the year 1827.

An act making appropriations for the [support] of the Army of the U. States for the year 1827.

An act making appropriations for the [support] of the Military Academy for the year 1827.

An act to provide for the [appointment] of an additional number of Midshipmen.

An act supplementary to an act for the [gradual] increase of the Navy of the United States.

The *whole number* of acts passed [during the session] were [fifty-one].

SERVER.

ETTEVILLE:

AFTERNOON, MAY 31, 1826.

ssion of the Nineteenth Con-
ed on Monday, the 22d. ult.
ost important acts passed this
found in a preceding column;
on the 20th Mr. Tazewell, of
the following Resolution on
did not desire its considera-
obably to its importance, and
ty from the advanced stage of
entering into a full discus-

its:

it is expedient for the United States
ender to the several States, within
same may be situated, all the right,
, of the United States, to any lands
within the boundaries of such States,
on such terms and conditions as may
h the due observance of the public
the general interest of the United

who was acquitted at the last
perior Court, on a charge of
n, we learn, after a full exa-
en committed to the Jail of New
nty for a similar offence, said
committed on a white child 8

lk Herald of the 24th ultimo,
he drought, observes in a con-
graph, "the wheat it is expect-
short crop; while the corn and
ed about the beginning of May,
s of vegetating, and the seed as
abor of the planters will be lost.
too, begin to wear a perishing
all nature exhibits the appear-
mn." Every Southern Journal
hold of: from Virginia to Geor-
mplaints of the want of "refresh-
"

e Novelist, with his family, has
e on board the Hudson, Captain
r London. The Hudson sails to-
1st June.

eting.—According to a previous
he Magistrate of Police, the Ci-
s place assembled in Town Meet-
day afternoon last, at the Town
e purpose of making appropriate
ts for the celebration of the 50th
y of the Independence of the
ATES.

ting was organized; on motion of
min Robinson, "That Louis D.
, Magistrate of Police, be called
r, and Alexander H. MacRae,
d Secretary;" which was agreed

ion of Dr. Robinson, "That a
of Arrangements be appointed,
aid Committee consist of fifteen
to be nominated from the Chair,"
agreed to.—When the following
ere nominated:

mer, Esq.	John M. Dobbin, Esq.
obinson,	Col. Henry W. Ayer,
Lord,	John Huske, Esq
. Esq.	George MacNeill, Esq.
Esq.	John MacRae, Esq.
s, Esq.	Dr. Thomas N. Cameron,
ng, Esq.	Paris I. Fillinghast, Esq.
Mallett, Esq.	

tion of Dr. Robinson, "That the
e of Police, be added to the Com-
to which, Col. Birdsall offered as
dment, "That the Magistrate of Po-
-officio Chairman of the Commit-
that the number of seven of said
e, be a quorum for the transaction
ss."

on motion, the Meeting adjourned.
om the Minutes,)
ALEX. H. M'RAE, *Secretary.*

eeting of the Committee of Arrange-
r the 4th of July is requested at the
ouse on Saturday next, at 9 o'clock,
As the Committee is numerous and
ch dispersed, a personal notice can-
expected—a punctual attendance is
y requested by their CHAIRMAN.

Edenborough, May 24.—On Thursday last, th Annual Convention of the Protes- iscopal Church of this state commen- session in this place. Nearly all the d clergy belonging to the diocese very full and respectable lay delega- ere present, and the whole proceed- the body were marked with a deco- ignity and harmony, which reflects upon the christian character. The s services were opened with a sermon Rev. Mr. Empie, from Colos. iv. 17. urday evening the holy rite of confir- was administered, and on Sunday the urch recently erected in this place, emnly consecrated to the service of ty God; on which occasion a sermon eached by the Rt. Rev. Bishop, from r. 4. and the holy communion admin- to upwards of eighty communicants. next Annual Convention will be held ilmington, on the 17th of May, 1827.

Recorder.

The following is the article referred to by Col. Tatnall, in his letter to Mr. Barbour, which will be found in our second page, under the head of "Interesting Correspondence."

From the National Journal.

BROWN'S HOTEL, 11h May, 1826.

Mr. Editor: As one of the Georgia Delegation, Mr. Tanttall, wishes to prevent any misapprehension to which the public may be led, from his observations in the House of Representatives, when the appropriation bill to carry into effect the Creek Treaty was pending as regarded himself and colleague. We owe it to ourselves, also, to counteract any misrepresentation or false impressions, that may also, as regards the Indians, be implied from any remarks of any Georgian in Congress. Mr. Forsyth, in his declamation, stated, that the Cherokees said, "they occupied their country by the consent of the government." This is a mistake. The Cherokees have too much foresight to admit any principle by which their destiny is supported, other than their own choice and the fundamental principle of justice. We say nothing more of the reference made to the rum and Champaigne drank by our delegation, than that the gentleman's resources for argument must have been scanty indeed, as to mention in his speech the stimulus, used sometimes, no doubt, by himself.

Col. Tattnall speaks of the horrors of a civil war, and the colision of Georgia and the United States, as being prevented by the last Treaty. He, perhaps, ought to have thanked the President and Secretary of War, for suppressing the difficulties in a milder way than bloodshed. The Indians, that is, the M'Intosh party, were prevented by himself from going home to assert their rights by force of arms. Here he admits the *favorite friendly Indians* of Georgia, as "hostiles," which was once the peculiar epithet applied by Georgia to the Creek nation. Col. Tattnall is kind in restraining the M'Intosh party from committing hostilities, but they know and will avoid the same power that sunk the traitor M'Intosh in the earth, can sink all those of his followers in guilt, if they, like their leader transgress the laws. By order of Gen. Gaines, these misguided Indians were pardoned, and suffered to return, in council at Broken Arrow, when they were vagabonds in Georgia, from their injured country. The Creek nation will still treat them kindly, so long as they conduct well and obey the laws. So much is due to the good people of the United States, who by their sympathy for us in our late trials, have evinced their love of virtue, and allegiance to the great spirit of justice.

JOHN RIDGE.
Secretary Creek Delegation.

We are gratified to state, that on a re-consideration of the matter, the House of Representatives have passed a resolution for the removal of the remains of the late Commodore Perry, from the place of their repose in one of the West India Islands, to Newport, R. I. the spot of his nativity. —*Bal. Reg.*

After balloting 17 times Mr. Macon was on Saturday last elected President of the Senate, *pro tem.* Messrs. Smith, Harrison and Macon were voted for.—*Bal. Reg. 26th ult.*

Warrenton, May 26.

The Season.—It gives us much pleasure to say, that for the last four days, we have been visited by gentle, yet almost incessant showers of rain, which have had the happy effect of giving a lively and luxurient appearance to the fields and gardens generally —and to render the season, in all respects, propitious for good crops.—*Reporter.*

Woods on Fire!—We are informed, that in Swan Quarter, Hyde County, in consequence of the extreme drought that has prevailed, the woods had taken fire, which has spread so rapidly, that it has communicated to several of the adjoining farms and consumed nearly the whole of their crops: we are very creditably informed, that in one instance a man, (whose name we did not learn,) actually had his *potatoe patch burnt up!* and came near losing his house. At Bay River in Craven County, we are informed that nearly the same scene of destruction prevails.

Wash. N. C. Herald.

OBITUARY.

Uncertain and evanescent are the pleasures of the world, the fond anticipations of the strongest, are precarious and vain; the endearments of society, as well as the firmest links of duty which bind us to our fellow-men, are frail and feeble, and must eventually yield to the all powerful and universal grasp of *death:*—We have been led to these remarks by the recent decease of our much lamented friend, EDWARD MACKAY, M. D. on Friday afternoon, the 26th instant.—Bowed down, and depressed as we are, by this unexpected dispensation of Providence, which has summoned from among us, one who had so many claims to our esteem, and whose loss will by many be sensibly felt. Aware how lightly posthumous eulogy, is generally held, we are unwilling to indulge in it on the present occasion; yet we should do injustice to our own feelings, were we not to observe; that our departed friend, possessed in a high degree, a vigorous and well cultivated understanding, an attachment to all the moral and social virtues, a steadiness in friend ship, and in the exercise of his profession, a disposition to alleviate the sufferings of his patients, by gently infusing into them, a portion of his own agreeble feelings; in deploring his loss, many a sufferer in sickness, will bear a tearful testimony of his worth;—from all the endearments of life, from family, relatives and friends, and in the midst of his usefulness, he is hurried to the Tomb, leaving behind him a memory embalmed in sorrow, general, lasting, and sincere.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED,

May 23—Schr. Mary Perry, Marble, Charleston.
24—Brig Independence, Spooner, Providence.
25—Brig Gov Lincoln, Dean, Matanzas.
26—Brig President Manning, Grafton, N.York.
Schr. Gen. Warren Snow, Boston

Spoke the same day, Brig Moro, of Philadephia, from Mobile, for New York, 17 days out.

CLEARED,

Brig Visitor, Allen, New London.
Brig Mary, Gwin, Port au Prince.
Brig Valant, Hatch, Antigua.
Brig North Carolina, Hallett, New York.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		Qua'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	-	lb.	4	5
Beef, Northern	-	bbl.	7 50	8
Brandy, Cogniac,	-	gallon.	1 25	1 50
Apple, in dem'd	-	do.		60
Peach, (scarce)	-	do.	60	70
Bacon,	-	lb.	7	8
Beeswax	-	do.	28	30
Butter,	-	do	12½	20
Bagging	-	yard,	21	25
Coffee, Prime Green,	-	lb.	17	19
2d qual.	-	do	15	18
Candles, Mould,	-	do	14	15
Spermaceti,	-	do		34
Cotton,	-	do	8	8½
Corn,	-	bushel	85	90
Copperas	-	lb.	4½	5
Flax	-	do	15	16
Flaxseed, Rough,	-	bushel		75
Flour Sup. scarce	-	barrel.	6	7
Fine, do.	-	do	5	6
Fish, Herrings	-	do	4 00	4½
Mullet	-	do	6 00	
Feathers	-	lb.	35	
Gin, Holland,	-	gallon,	90	1 25
Country,	-	do	43	45
Ginger	-	lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	-	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	-	groce	11	12
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	-	lb.		
West India,	-	do		
Iron,	-	100 lb.	5½	6
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb.	3 50	
Flotant	-	do	3 50	
Lime,	-	cask,	3	
Lard	-	lb.	7	8
Leather, Skirting	-	do	30	35
Sole	-	do	28	30
Bridle	-	side	3 00	4 00
Lead, Bar	-	lb.	10	11
Logwood	-	100 lb.	2 50	3
Molasses, scarce	-	gallon,	40	42
Nutmegs	-	lb.	2 50	3 00
Nails, cut, Assorted	-	do	7	8
Wrought	-	do	18	20
Nankeens, Blue	-	piece,	1 40	
Yellow	-	do	60	65
Shingles	-	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats,	-	bush	55	60
Oil, Curriers	-	barrel.	18 00	20 00
Linseed	-	gallon.	80	1 00
Pork	-	barrel.	8 00	9 00
Porter London,	-	dozen,	3 50	
Philadelphia,	-	do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	-	lb.	21	22
Pimento,	-	do	30	
Plaster Paris,	-	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	-	Keg,	7 50	8
Others,	-	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown	-	do	5	6
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	-	gallon,	1 00	1 25
Wind. Island.	-	do		
New-England,	-	do	50	60
Rice,	-	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins	-	box,	2 50	3 50
Rags	-	lb.	2	6
Shot,	-	Bag,	2 75	3
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	-	100 lb.	10½	11
Common,	-	do	9	10
Loaf,	-	lb.	20	25
Salt, Liverpool,	-	bush.	65	75
Turks Island,	-	do		
St. Ubes, &c.	-	do		75
Salts, Epsom	-	lb.	25	30
Glauber	-	do	6	
Steel, American	-	do	8	9
E. Blistered	-	do	16	18
German	-	do	17	18
Salt-Petre	-	do	12	15
Tallow,	-	do	10	11
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson,	-	do	1 20	1 25
Tobacco, Leaf,	-	100 lb.	4 50	5
Manufactured,	-	do	5 00	20
Tin, ⅓ x	-	box	16 00	18 00
Verdigrs,	-	lb.	65	
Wheat,	-	bush.	90	1 00
Whiskey,	-	gallon,	40	42½
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	-	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	-	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	-	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	-	do	80	

This Day,

THERE will be distributed from the Wheel of the

New-York Literature Lottery,

No. 3, for 1826,

Prizes amounting to

171,000 DOLLARS!!!

In the following sums:

25,000 Dollars,
10,000 Dollars,
5,000 Dollars,
3,552 Dollars,

Sixteen of $1,000, Thirty-six of $500

besides several of $100, $50, &c. &c.

The drawing will be received on Tuesday morning. Adventurers wishing to purchase, can be supplied until Saturday night with a few *Lucky Tickets and Shares*, by applying at

YATES & McINTYRE'S,
Under La Fayette Hotel, *Fayetteville,*
or *Raleigh, N. C.,*

Who have sold within a *few days*, No. 29,505 a prize of $5000, to a gentleman in *Halifax*, Nos. 27,33,7, a prize of 1000 Dollars, to a gentleman in Wilmington, 36,27,33, a prize of 500 dollars in one half and two quarters to inhabitants of this state.

☞Cash paid on demand for prizes.

June 1.

Fortune's Favours Again!

ARE bestowed on the customers of our Office, in the Grand Military Lottery, No. 1, of South Carolina, drawn on the 24th inst., No. 9:1:30, a prize of

Two Thousand Dollars;

sold to a Lady of Mecklenburg, N. C. No. 30:1:9, a prize of

One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars,

to a Gentleman of Wake county, N. C., and two prizes of *Six Hundred* each in Shares to individuals in* Fayetteville, Edenton and Beaufort. The names of the fortunate adventurers will be announced as soon as permitted.

It is a fact that the last five Monday's Mails have brought us the pleasing news, that we have sold Capital Prizes; those we now announce fill up the number of

NINE CAPITALS,

sold at this office within the short space of 5 weeks. Whilst such luck continues in such rapid succession at our office, certainly the proper place to apply is to

YATES & McINTYRE,
Raleigh or *Fayetteville.*

P. S.—We had the pleasure of paying *The Cash* for a $1000 Prize this morning, to Messrs. Blaney & Co., of Wilmington, and of $500 to Ruffin Smith, of Scotland Neck. The holders of the Prizes will meet with the same promptness.

May 29, 1826.

*Sold and *Paid* to a Gentleman in town.

MANAGER'S OFFICES,

FAYETTEVILLE and RALEIGH.

Drawing of the GRAND MILITARY LOTTERY of South-Carolina—*First Class.*

THE Subscribers having superintended the Drawing of the Grand Military Lottery of South Carolina, (First Class,) do certify, that the following were the numbers this day drawn from the thirty placed in the wheel, viz.

1st.	2d.	3d.	4th
1	9	30	29

And that they were drawn in the order in which they stand above; that is to say, No. 1, was the first number drawn, No. 9, was the second, No. 30, was the third, No. 29, was the fourth.

Witness our hands, at the City of Charleston, this 24th May, 1826.

SIGNED, GEO. WARREN CROSS,
JOHN S. COGDELL,
T. W. BACOT, Jr.
JOHN RAVENEL,
WM. B. WILKIE.

From the preceding certificate, it will be seen what numbers were drawn from the wheel for determining the Prizes in the *Grand Military Lottery of South Carolina*, First Class, with the order in which they were drawn, and the Managers announce to the public, the following result.

Those Tickets which drew the six highest Prizes, have upon them the following combinations, viz:—

That have on it	*in this order, is entitled to*
Nos. 1 9 30, being the 1st, 2d and 3d,	$10,000
1 30 9, being the 1st, 3d and 2d,	2,500
9 1 30, being the 2d, 1st and 3d,	2,000
9 30 1, being the 2d, 3d and 1st,	1,500
30 1 9, being the 3d, 1st and 2d,	1,500
30 9 1, being the 3d, 2d and 1st,	1,310
Those 6 tickets having for their combinations 9, 30, 29, being the 2d, 3d and 4th in any order, are each entitled to	600
All others with any three of the drawn numbers on them, are entitled to	100
Those 156 Tickets, having two of the drawn numbers on them, and those two of the 3d and 4th, being 30. 29., are each entitled to	20
All those 780, having any other two of the drawn numbers on them, are each entitled to	6
And all those 7,800, having any one of the drawn numbers on them, are each entitled to	3

J. B. YATES,
A. McINTYRE, } *Managers.*

THE NEXT LOTTERY.

ODD AND EVEN SYSTEM,

By which the holder of two Tickets or two Shares is *certain of obtaining at least* ONE PRIZE, *and may draw* THREE!

Grand State Lottery of Maryland,

No. 7, under the superintendence of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council. The drawing will be completed IN ONE DAY, and will take place in the City of Baltimore, on

Wednesday, 12th July.

HIGHEST PRIZE.

30,000 Dollars.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	10,000	is	10,000
2	5,000	is	10,000
10	1,000	is	10,000
10	500	is	5,000
50	100	is	5,000
50	50	is	2,500
200	20	is	4,000
250	10	is	2,500
500	6	is	3,000
20,000	4	is	80,000
21,054 Prizes.....			$160,000

*,*Not one Blank to a Prize.—All payable in Cash, which *as usual at* COHEN'S OFFICE, can be had at the *moment they are drawn.*

Whole Tickets	$5 00	Quarters	$1 25
Halves . . .	2 50	Eighths . . .	62

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers (Odd and Even) at

Cohen's

Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market-street, Baltimore;

Where 2 shares of the 25,000 dollar prize—and 2 Quarters of the 10,000 dollar prize, and also the 5,000 dollar prize; all drawn in the Grand State Lottery on the 10th instant, have already been presented and paid, and where the great and magnificent Capital Prize of

One Hundred Thousand Dollars

in the last Grand State Lottery, a few weeks ago, was sold in Shares, Half and Two Quarters (ALL TO DISTANT ADVENTURERS.) And where MORE CAPITAL PRIZES HAVE BEEN SOLD THAN AT ANY OTHER OFFICE IN AMERICA.

☞ Orders from any part of the U. States, either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets in any of the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application.

☞ *Be particular in directing to*
J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS.
Baltimore.

Baltimore, May 18, 1826—2w.

COHEN'S *"Gazette and Lottery Register,"* which is published immediately after the drawing, will contain the complete List of the Prizes. It will be forwarded *gratis*, to all who purchase their Tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE, and who signify their wish to receive it.

Notice.

AT May Term, of Robeson County Court, the subscriber qualified as Executor on the estate of Jane Smith, deceased; all those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having demands against the same to present them properly authenticated for payment.

DUNCAN SMITH, Ex'r.

Fayetteville, May 24—69 3t.

The U. S. Literary Gazette.

Published by Harrison Gray, and Cummings, Hilliard & Co—Boston.

VOL. IV—MAY 15, 1826—No. 4.

CONTENTS.

Reviews.—Education of Pennsylvania. School Law of Pennsylvania, passed 1824. Remarks on the School Law. Report of the Controllers of Public Schools in the First District of Pennsylvania. Flint's Residence and Journeyings in the Valley of the Mississippi.

Miscellany.—Philosophy of Language.

Original Poetry.—Dreams. The Lost to Hope.

Critical Notices.—Interest made Equity. Register of Debates in Congress.

Intelligence.—*New Publications. Literary Advertiser.*

The United States Literary Gazette is published on the first and fifteenth day of every month. Each number contains 40 pages 8vo. making two volumes a year of 480 pages each. The annual subscription price is *five dollars*, and becomes due on the publication of the seventh number, or on the first day of July.

CASH paid for *DRY and GREEN HYDES,*
By H. G. NELSON.

December 7, 1825.—44tf

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF
NORTH-CAROLINA.

Lottery

To encourage the publication of THE HISTORY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

HIGHEST PRIZE

20,000 DOLLARS.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	20,000 Dollars; is	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,000	3,000
8	1,000	8,000
10	500	5,000
20	200	3,600
40	100	4,000
50	50	2,500
450	20	9,000
1,050	10	10,500
7,366	5	36,830
9,000 Prizes, }	23,886 Tickets	119,430
14,886 Blanks, }	at 5 Dollars, is	110,430

☞ *Not two Blanks to a Prize.*

500 Tickets to be drawn in a day—to be completed in 18 day's drawing. All numbers to be placed in one wheel, and the Prizes in another.

Stationary Prizes as follows:

THE LAST DRAWN TICKET ON THE

First day, will be entitled to a Prize of	$200
Second day,	500
Third day,	600
Fourth day,	500
Fifth day,	500
Sixth day,	500
Seventh day,	500
Eighth day,	500
Ninth day,	1,000
Tenth day,	1,000
Eleventh day,	1,000
Twelfth day,	1,000
Thirteenth day,	1,000
Fourteenth day,	1,000
Fifteenth day,	1,500
Sixteenth day,	5,000
Seventeenth day,	10,000
Eighteenth day,	20,000

The rest of the prizes floating in the wheel from the commencement, amounting to

73,730 DOLLARS.

Prizes payable at the Agency of the Bank of Cape Fear, in Hillsborough, N. C., thirty days after the completion of the drawing, subject to a discount of fifteen per cent. All prizes not demanded within twelve months from the completion of the drawing, will be considered as forfeited to the uses of the Lottery. J. WEBB, *Commissioner.*

Hillsborough, April 1826.

The attention of the North-Carolina public is respectfully invited to the foregoing scheme. The laudable purpose contemplated will, it is hoped, secure to it the aid of those who are friendly to the interest of literature and science, and the name alone of the gentleman who has consented to act as Commissioner in the management of the Lottery, is a sufficient pledge of the fairness with which it will be conducted. A. D. MURPHEY.

Tickets in this Lottery, are for sale at the Post-Office, Fayetteville. 69:4w.

Trustee Sale, at Public Auction.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, bearing date 1st March, 1820, executed by Charles M Johnson to the subscriber, I shall proceed to sell on Saturday the 24th of June next, in front of the Town House, in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, noon, that valuable three story Brick House and Lot, in the Brick Row, north side of Hay street, formerly known as the property of said Johnson, to satisfy as far as possible the claims in said deed set forth.

Terms, 6 and 12 months; notes negotiable at Bank.

SAMUEL STEEL, Trustee,
HENRY W. AYER, Auctioneer.

Fayetteville, May 31.—69-4t

Twin Lever Cotton Press.

THIS improvement principally consists in having *two* Levers united, one on each *side* of the box, (instead of *one over* it)—the follower is taken out and set aside, the top of the Press should be even with, and join the floor of the blow room, the Cotton is then *swept* in, and tread down with great facility—the levers and follower are then connected with iron hooks. The whole manner of working it, (explained by a drawing,) may be found in the 50th No. of the *American Farmer* The whole cost of this Press may vary from 60 to $90, (including a Patent Right, $20.) From the small space it occupies, (16ft. long 10 feet high, and 3 feet wide,) it can be easily under cover; and as *iron* and *steel* bear all the friction, it is very durable, and easily operated—*one man alone, can work it.* Whoever buys a Right, and first puts a Press in *operation* in any county, may build or sell a Right to build another, in the same county, free of charge. Particular information, and a complete model loaned to persons intending to build.

CHARLES WILLIAMS.

Petersburg, May 23, 1826.

CERTIFICATES.

We have in use a 'Twin Lever Press,' which fully answers our expectations, and believe it to be superior to any other Press for the purpose.

JOHN MANN,
WM. M'CANDLISH.

York County, Va. 9th May, 1826.

I have in use, one of Mr. Williams' Cotton Presses, and feel no hesitation in saying, that the bales packed, (about 40,) are equal, if not superior, in appearance, to any I ever saw—the Press fully answers my expectations. JORDAN WOMWELL.

Surry County, Va. May 11, 1826.

We have used one of Mr. Williams' Cotton Presses, at the Blandford Mills, for several months, in which we have packed bales weighing upwards of 400 lbs. each, into less than five yards of bagging. We are of opinion, that when well built, these Presses are more convenient, compact, powerful and durable, than any other we know of, and, as such, recommend them to the public.

R. F. HANNON,
R. H. TALLAFERRO.

We concur in the above recommendation.

Wm. Gilmour,	*W. Cousins,*
T. R. Ryan,	*Wm. Pannill,*
Cuthbert & Smith,	*James B. Kendall.*
J. C. Hobson;	

The Raleigh Register and Fayetteville Observer, will insert the above advertisement 4 times, and forward their accounts to the office of the Petersburg Intelligencer. 69:4t.

MANAGER'S OFFICES,

FAYETTEVILLE and RALEIGH, N. C.

The following Numbers were drawn from the Wheel of the Dismal Swamp Lottery, 2d Class:

8, 36, 27, 33, 7;

and were drawn in the order in which they stand.

YATES & McINTYRE,
Under La Fayette Hotel, FAYETTEVILLE,
or RALEIGH, N. C.

Orders addressed to either Offices will meet with prompt attention.

May 23, 1826. 68:2w.

POETRY.

GLORY.

Oh! say not that glory is nought but a name
Which Wisdom can smile at, and Virtue despise;
Oh! say not that glory, like lightning's red flame,
Only shines o'er its victim, to tell that he dies.

I ne'er will believe it; the tho't would destroy
The visions of bliss that have floated before me,
When remembrance of Athens, of Rome and Troy,
Like the bright clouds of evening, stole silently o'er me.

What rapture to dwell on the days that have fled,
Embalm'd by the fame of the mighty of old;
Embalm'd by the deeds of the heroes who bled
For the rights of their country, the free and the bold—

Embalm'd by the poets whose numbers could throw
The light of eternity over the dying,
And brighten the eye that had glistened in woe,
Through the mists of the present, the future descrying!

What rapture to grasp at the crown of the world,
Through labor, and perils, and slaughter and war,
To see kings from the thrones of their ancestors hurl'd,
And the flame of thy sceptre bright and glancing afar.

Oh! then, raised aloft, o'er the worms of the earth,
Thy heart with the pride of dominion is glowing;
Thou art more than a mortal in rank and in birth;
The breezes of heaven around thee are blowing!

Then say not that glory is nought but a name
Which Wisdom can smile at, and Virtue despise;
It may glitter around you; like lightning's red flame,
But its light is a sunbeam which guides to the Skies!

Drawing of the Grand Consolidated LOTTERY NO. I.

THE following are the numbers which were drawn from the wheel for determining all the prizes in the Grand Consolidated Lottery, 1st Class,

11 35 9 3 14

Those persons having prizes are requested to come forward and receive *the cash* or have them renewed in one of the schemes now offered to the public. *See Advertisement.*

YATES & McINTYRE, *Managers,*
under the Lafayette Hotel, Fayetteville.

Notice.

THE subscribers have appointed Mr. Robert T. Goodwin their Agent for the settlement of the accounts of the late firm of Wm. H Maffitt & Co. Those indebted to said firm will make immediate payment and save further trouble. Those having demands against the firm will present them to him for payment.

WM. H. MAFFITT,
JAMES MOFFETT.

Fayetteville, 1st May, 1826.

New Books.

WM. E. TROY has just received,

Benedict's History of the Baptists
Ditto do. of all religions
Robertson's History of Charles the 5th
Burke on the Sublime and Beautiful
Scientific Dialogues
Witherspoon's lectures on Philosophy
Curse of Kehema by Robt. Southey
Moore's complete works, elegant
Goldsmith's do. do.
Cross Knight Templar's Charts, new edition
American Instructor, new school book
Pious or Camp Meeting Songs
Songs of Zion
Bennet's Book Keeping
Hitchcock's ditto

April 26, 1826—64-tf

Insurance against Fire.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,

INSURES Houses and other buildings, and property contained in them, against loss and damage by fire; also, merchandise and other property against the hazards of inland navigation.

Capital 300,000 Dollars.

Insurance made on application to
C. T. HAIGH,
Agent of the Company, Fayetteville.

Storage of Cotton.

J. F. & JOHN LIPPITT,

WILL receive Cotton on Storage, at their Warehouses in Fayetteville or Campbellton.

Dec 28, 1825. 47—tf

20,000 Lbs. of prime Barbadoes SUGAR, in barrels and half barrels.

100 bags of Green Coffee.
100 pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging.
2500 Bale Rope.
30 barrels New England Rum.
15 hhds. Molasses.
500 Salt Sacks.
30 barrels of Mackerel.

For sale by
JNO. HUSKE.

Sept. 6, 1825—31-tf

Notice.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from purchasing a certain parcel of Notes due Daniel McKinnon Stomper, which notes I gave him November, 1821, if I remember aright. One was due January 1822, one January 1823, another January 1824, all amounting to seventy dollars, which notes I am determined not to pay, as I neither have received nor expect to receive value for them.

JOHN McKINNON.

November 5, 1825—41-tf

40 Bags prime green COFFEE,
Just received, and for sale by
C. T. HAIGH.

January 18, 1826. 50-tf

Sheriff's Deeds,

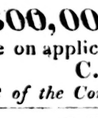
For Lands sold for Taxes,

Drafted by a gentleman possessing the requisite legal knowledge just printed and for sale. Also, a great variety of Sheriff's, Clerk's, Constable's, and other Blanks.

E. J. HALE.

April 24.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL,



FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS spacious and convenient House will be open on the 10th October, for the accommodation of the Public. Besides a large number of comfortable single Bed rooms, so much desired by Travellers, this Establishment contains several handsome Drawing Rooms and Apartments, particularly suited for the reception of families. Boarders, with or without lodgings, will also be accommodated. The Furniture and Bedding are entirely new; and, as the Proprietor intends keeping the House in the most genteel style, he confidently hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

CLEMENT TRACY.

September 28, 1825—34tf

Blanks for sale.

Managers' Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

YATES & McINTYRE return their sincere acknowledgments to the citizens of N. Carolina, for the very liberal patronage they have received at their Office in Raleigh for tickets in the various Lotteries of which they were Managers, and solicit a continuance of it at the same Office, or their *newly established* one at FAYETTEVILLE, in either of the *following Schemes*, and hope they will, as usual, meet the decided approbation of an enlightened public.

Highest Prizes, $25,000, $20,000, &c. &c.

NEW YORK
State Literature Lottery,

CLASS NO. 3, FOR 1826.

To be drawn on THIS DAY, (the 1st of JUNE,) and finished in a few minutes.

SELLING SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$25,000	is $25,000
1	-	10,000	10,000
1	-	5,000	5,000
1	-	3,552	3,552
16	-	1,000	16,000
36	-	500	18,000
52	-	100	5,200
104	-	50	5,200
1,300	-	15	19,500
10,608	-	6	63,648
12,120	Prizes,		$171,100
22,100	Blanks.		

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Packages	$120
Half do.	60
Quarter do.	30
Whole Tickets	$6
Halves	3
Quarters	1 50

Maryland University Lottery.

SIXTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

To be completed in one drawing, in the City of Baltimore, on the 7th of JUNE, 1826, next Wednesday.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$15,000	is $15,000
1	-	10,000	is 10,000
1	-	6,000	6,000
1	-	5,000	5,000
1	-	2,500	2,500
1	-	1,508	1,508
6	-	1,000	6,000
12	-	500	6,000
36	-	100	3,600
186	-	20	3,720
1,674	-	8	13,392
13,950	-	4	55,800
15,870	Prizes,		$128,520
26,970	Blanks.		

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole packages	$48
Half do.	24
Quarter do.	12
Whole Tickets,	$4
Halves,	2
Quarters,	1

Union CANAL LOTTERY.

TWENTY-SECOND CLASS...*New Series.*

To be completed in one drawing, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 14th JUNE, 1826.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	20,000	Dollars is	$20,000
1	-	10,000	-	10,000
1	-	5,000	-	5,000
2	-	3,280	-	6,560
15	-	1,000	-	15,000
15	-	500	-	7,500
21	-	100	-	2,100
52	-	50	-	2,600
104	-	20	-	2,080
1,300	-	10	-	13,000
10,608	-	5	-	53,040
12,120	prizes,			136,880
22,100	Blanks.			

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Packages	$100	Whole Tickets	$5
Half do	50	Half do	2 50
Quarter do	25	Quarter do	1 25

☞ Cash paid for Prizes on demand.

*** A regular supply of Tickets in all Lotteries of *respectability* constantly kept, and the prizes paid or received in payment for Tickets.

All orders, (post paid) enclosing the Cash or Prizes, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, if addressed to

YATES & McINTYRE, or
B. C. DUPLAINE, at either
Raleigh or Fayetteville, N. C.

Who sold and paid, within the last few months, the Capital Prizes of $20,000, 15,000, 5,276, several of 5,000, 2,000, 1,500, 1,000, 500, &c. &c. and who does not hesitate to say that Fortune has favored his Office more than any other in the Union where the same number of Tickets have been sold.

As the mode of drawing Lotteries on the combination plan, now so generally adopted throughout the United States, may not, perhaps, be understood by many (as it may be in some degree considered new) in this section of country, the Managers respectfully invite the public to call at either of their offices, where every explanation will be given with the greatest pleasure.

May 3, 1826—65-tf

Virginia Lottery.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
Dismal Swamp Canal Company.

THIRD CLASS.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20,000	is $20,000
1	-	8,000	8,000
1	-	4,000	4,000
1	-	3,000	3,000
1	-	2,000	2,000
1	-	1,148	1,148
6	-	1,000	6,000
12	-	500	6,000
36	-	100	3,600
186	-	30	5,580
1,674	-	8	13,392
13,950	-	4	55,300
15,870	Prizes.		$128,520
26,970	Blanks		
42,840	Tickets.		

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Packages	$48	Whole Tickets	$4
Half do	24	Half do	2
Quarter do	12	Quarter do	1

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1825.

Esek Arnold and David Stephenson vs. Anson G. Phelps and —— Peck, of the firm of Phelps & Peck } Sheriff's return, "levied in the hands of William Nott, and summoned him as garnishee."

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this court that the defendants Anson G. Phelps and —— Peck are inhabitants of another state, and that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on them: *Ordered, therefore,* that publication be made in the Carolina Observer for six weeks, that the defendants appear, replevy, and plead to issue on or before the next term of this court, which will be held at the court house in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso and the same set for hearing ex parte

62 Test, JOHN ARMSTRONG. Clk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1826.

A. G. Jackson vs. Thomas Jackson. } Original attachment, Sheriff's return, "levied 18th February, 1826, on Thos. Jackson's Interest in the following negroes, viz: Sue, Esther, Ben, Dick, and George. Also all his interest in the Lands formerly the property of Dicey Molton, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that the defendant Thos. Jackson is an inhabitant of another state, and that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him: *Ordered, therefore,* that publication be made in the Carolina Observer, for six weeks, that the defendant appear, replevy and plead to issue on or before the next term of this court, which will be held at the court house in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso and the same set for hearing ex parte.

62 Test JNO. ARMSTRONG, Clk.

C. & P. MALLETT,

HAVE just received and are now opening their *WINTER SUPPLY OF GOODS*; consisting of a very general assortment of—

Crockery, China and Glass, Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Bagging, Rope and Twine, Brown, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Tea and Coffee, Madaiera, L. P. Teneriffe, Sherry, Muscat and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Rum, French Brandy, Holland Gin, N. E. Rum, Country Brandy and Whiskey, two Tons Castings, consisting of Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Spiders, Tea Kettles and Wagon Boxes, thirty thousand pounds of Swedes Iron, from 1-4 inch, 5 inch flat, and 1-2 to 1-4 square, two thousand pounds of Steel, (assorted,) two thousand bushels Alum Salt; which together with many other scarce and valuable articles, they offer to the public at *Wholesale* or *Retail*, on moderate terms for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, Dec. 12, 1825—45tf

For Sale,

25 CASKS unslacked Thomas-Town Lime.

April 26th 1826. JNO. HUSKE. 64

Job Work.

THE Editor of the Observer has received some handsome additions to the Fancy Job Type of the establishment, and is prepared to execute work in such manner as, he hopes, will give satisfaction.

Jan. 10, 1826.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between John A. Cameron and James Townes, under the firm and title of Cameron & Townes, being dissolved, and all the effects of said concern having been conveyed in trust to the subscribers, for purposes therein expressed—

This is to give notice, to all indebted to said concern, to come forward as soon as possible and pay their respective balances to either of the subscribers, who alone are authorised to receive and grant receipts for the same.

WM. CAMERON,
JOHN M. DOBBIN,
Agents and Attorneys for the late firm of Cameron & Townes.

15th March, 1825.—6-tf

P. J. Tillinghast,

AGENT for the TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, offers to insure Buildings and Goods therein contained, against hazards of fire. Also, Goods conveyed through inland Navigation. Persons desirous to effect such Insurance and requiring particular information, will please make application to said Agent.

Fayetteville, April 25th, 1826.

Patent Cooking Stove for Sale.

A *COOKING STOVE*, with Copper Boilers and apparatus complete, in the use of which there is great convenience and economy of fuel. Warranted complete. Apply to

MARTIN MAC PHERSON, Sen.

Nov. 7, 1825—40-tf

C. J. TOOKER,

CABINET MAKER.

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that having finished the furniture of the State House in Raleigh, he has returned to Fayetteville, at his old stand, where he is ready to furnish all kinds of furniture in his line of Cabinet and Chair making, at the shortest notice, with neatness and dispatch, at less prices than can be purchased elsewhere, for cash or barter.

N. B. All kinds of repairing done in the above line, at the shortest notice.

Fayetteville, Dec. 16—393tf.

HIDES.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE just received 100 *HIDES*.—ALSO, 10 bbls. *TANNERS' OIL.*

January 18.—50tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber expects to receive on consignment, about the middle of June next, a parcel of first rate Cotton Gins, which he is authorized to warrant equal, if not superior, to any in North or South Carolina, which will be sold on very reasonable terms.

JOHN MURCHISON, Jun.

Fayetteville, May 2—65 tf

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

5 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar
29 bags Green Coffee
10 hhds. Retailing Molasses
20 bbls. N. E. Rum
10 do Northern Gin
2000 lbs. first quality Cheese.

May 3, 1826—56-tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber requests all those indebted to him, in any way whatever, to come forward and make payment previous to the 1st day of July next, or he will be under the necessity of bringing suit immediately against all who fail to do so.

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

Fayetteville, May 3—56-tJy1

Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company will be holden in the Town of Fayetteville on Friday the 2d day of June next.

By order,
JOHN CRUSOE, *Sec'y.*

Fayetteville, May 3—65-5t

☞ The Editors of the Raleigh Register will please insert the above till day of meeting, and forward their account to the subscriber for payment.

J. C.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 17th instant, a Negro man named CHARLES, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and near 40 years of age, inclined to baldness; dark complected, one of his little fingers injured by a burn when small, has a scar on his face by the bite of another negro; he is a great singer; has with him various suits of clothes, among which are a plaid coat and gray cloth pantaloons; he has some notion of spelling. The above reward will be given to any person apprehending the said negro, or lodging him in any jail so that I get him.

SION ALFORD.

Alfordsville, April 26, 1826.—65-5t

SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscriber announces to the public, that he is now receiving an extensive, assortment of *SEASONABLE GOODS*, and of the *NEWEST FASHIONS*, which have been bought at the New York auctions, and will be sold for cash at extremely low prices, either by wholesale or retail. Country Merchants will surely find it to their advantage to call and examine for themselves. His assortment contains the following articles, viz.

3 bales extra, super, and fine blue and blk Cloths
Super Parson's grey and olive ditto
Blue and black Cassimeres and Sattinetts
Sattinetts and Denmark Satteens
3-4 and 5-4 black Bombazines
Bombazetts and Circassians
New style shaded silk stripe Drillings
Silk stripe Florentines and Grander ills
Wilmington Stripes and Florentines
Real Hemp and Irish Sheetings
Bagging and Hessians
3 cases assorted Irish Linens, in whole & half pieces
8 4 Damask Table Cloths
8-4 do Table Diaper
4-4 bird-eye do do and Napkins
Brown Holland and brown Rolls
Brown Linen Toweling
Super Sea Island Shirtings and 5-4 Sheetings
4-4 American brown Sheetings
6-4 Apron Checks
3 4 American blue Ginghams
4-4 Imitation Caroline Plaids
Linen Cambrics and Linen Cambric Hkfs
Brown Linen Cambrics for Calashes
Super 4-4 fancy new style shaded Cambric Prints
3-4 do do do a variety
3-4 and 4 4 furniture Chintz
5-4 Cambric Ginghams
5 4 Satin stripe Cambric Muslins
4-4 fancy shaded Cambrick Ginghams
Real and Imitation Seersuckers
Cotton and worsted Hose and half Hose
Valentia, Merseilles, and Swansdown Vesting
Figured and plain Cambrics
Plain and figured Swiss Muslins
Jaconet, Mull, and Book Muslins
Shaded and Japaned figured Jaconets
Mosquito Lenoes
5 4 and 3 4 Cambric Dimities
White Jeans and Cotton Drilling
Victory White Robes
Swiss Caps and Hdkfs
Thread and Bobbinett Laces and Veils
Merino Shawls and Scarfs
Silks, rich black Satin Levantines (a new article)
Rich black stripe Satins
Fashionable ombre shaded, figured and plain Gros de Naples and Levantines
Black figured Gros de Naples and Levantines
Black Sarsnets and Sinchews
New style fancy stripe Sarsnets
Rich white figured Satin
White, mazarine, blue, sky blue, and straw colour Florences
Shaded Parisian Dresses
Azure blue silk Robes
1 case rich satin figd Mandarin Crape Robes
Fancy colored Canton Crape Robes
Black Nankin and Italian Crapes
Green and pink Gauze, and white crape Lein
Rich black figured Gauzes, a variety
Crape Scarfs and Hdkfs
1 case fancy bordered and fringed Parasols and Umbrellas
Rich feather edge, Scio, Shaded, and Gauze Ribbons
Embossed Satin Garniture do
Black and colored Taffeta and belt Ribbons
Superior black Barcelona Hdkfs, and Choppa Romalls
Superior black silk Vesting
Rich shaded Zelia and Coatpalia Hdkfs
Do fancy silk do
Black and white silk Hose
Green and white Gauze Veils
Rich Gauze Robes
Gimps, Cords, Leaves and Trimmings
5 cases Bolivar Leghorn Bonnets
1 do men's Hats
4 cases men's fashionable Hats
Prunel and Morocco Shoes
Superior Linen and Washington Bed Ticks
Damask and Chintz Shawls and Hdkfs
Pasteboard and Bonnet Bows
Paper Hangings
Lorrillard's Scotch Snuff
Black and white brown patent Thread
Ready made Cloaks, Mantles, Pantaloons & Vests
Cotton Cords and Tapes
Seidlitz Powders
Domestic Carpeting
Bandboxes and Wreaths, &c. &c. &c.

JOHN McARN.

April, 24, 1826—64-tf

Music, Painting, &c.

LANGUAGE.

MSR. BEZE PERRY having removed to this town, informs her friends and the public that she will begin again to instruct in Music and playing upon the Piano Forte, Painting, and also in the French Language. Mrs. Perry's abilities as a teacher are known in this State, she will not say any thing more than particular care will be given to the improvement of her scholars.

Fayetteville, 19th April, 1826.

MANSION HOUSE, FAYETTEVILLE.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and begs leave to inform them that he is still determined, by a continuance of those favors, to merit a share of public patronage; every exertion will be used, and no pains spared, to render the comfort of Travellers and Boarders. His House, which has been new, clean, and large, and furnished throughout for the comfort and health, opening upon the Market Square, presents a fine prospect; superadded to the comforts of ease and retirement, which a number of Rooms in spacious Parlours by Travellers, and Families, the situation, being on one of the most elevated parts of the Town, is healthy; attended with the advantage of convenience arising from the immediate business transacted on that street, and the interest of Country Merchants, who may call. It is constantly supplied with the choicest products, with pure water, issuing from one of the best fountains in the State.

His BAR will be constantly supplied with the best and choicest of

LIQUORS.

His TABLE with the best the country affords; his Stables shall be attended by a careful Hostler, and honest Ostlers. Other attendant upon this Establishment cannot be excelled in any other Public House.

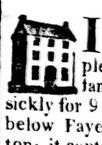
DILLON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 1826.—55-tf

☞ The above Hotel has been purchased by the Proprietors, as a regular Stage House. The Stages that arrive at and depart from this place, will find Rooms and Refreshments, and are requested to call always in readiness for Stage Passengers.

The Books for the Norfolk Stage will be kept at this Hotel.

Notice.



I AM desirous of selling my present commodation property, a pleasant and healthy situation for a family, white or black, having been sickly for 9 years past) on which I now live, below Fayetteville on the stage road to Charleston; it contains 240 Acres or more, with a comfortable Dwelling House, a Brick Store House, Store Room, over a spring in the yard, with all other necessary out houses, a good Garden, with a Branch running through it, fertile, in fine order and handsomely fenced. If the Farm, I am persuaded, will be found as such, I invite purchasers to examine for themselves. All I will say is, that the Farm is situated and improved, so convenient to Market Town in the State, a good House, comfortable and healthy residence. I am moving to Tennessee, I would sell the Furniture, Stock, among them, some of the Northern Mules and Oxen; a first rate Saddle Horse, and two or three strong waggons, about 100 Acres of Land, 1 mile from elegant healthy situation for a town, commanding a handsome view of the Terms, apply to D. HAY, or myself.

SAML.

Spring Hill, Jan. 10, 1826.—49tf

100 Dollars Reward.

THE subscriber solicits the assistance of persons who have any wish to serve him and improve morality, in detecting a villain in my employ, and for some time past in this vicinity, passed by the name of BERGH; he is about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, black hair, dark eyes and beard, stout made, generally carries himself very erect, of German birth, but whether he is a German or not is unable to tell as he speaks both languages, he has the cast and manners of the latter, writes an excellent English hand, and speaks erably well; he is well dressed, in a blue cloth, with a velvet collar to his coat, I suppose him to be about 30 years of age, prudent and talkative, when in company commonality of men; but quite the reverse in genteel company.

This fellow stole from me some months since quantity of virgin gold, a piece of the size of 3 or 4 yards, a gray mare, five or six years old, tween 14 and 15 hands high, but quite small and very much shaved by the travis, a natural trotter, and shod before; also a bridle, the saddle about half worn, the once plated, but now nearly rubbed off.

This villain made his escape on the 18th inst. and what course he has taken to say, but suspect he will make for South-Carolina, by way of Cheraw or N. C. by way of Fayetteville; from these places I expect he will make for New adelphia, by water.

I will give the above reward to any will apprehend the said B. A. Stephens cure him in jail so that I may be him to justice, and by that means may again from committing such an one who may, through humanity's ploy; or I will give ten dollars for the charges, or for such information as to get her again.

P. BA
Concord, Cabarrus county, Jan. 20, 1826

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, county, N. C. while on his way dence in Alabama, on the morning of three Negro Men, named *LUKE, BILLY.*

Luke is 24 years of age, 6 feet high, plexion, has lost a lower fore tooth, pauling hat, yellow mixed domestic jacket, black waistcoat and blue striped

Sandy is a mulatto, 28 years of age, inches high, wore a fur hat, much worn, ed northern homespun short jacket, homespun trowsers.

Billy is very black, about 27 years of or 8 inches high; speaks quick, wore short jacket, check shirt, blue homespun

The above reward will be given for hension of these negroes, and their jail, so that the subscriber may regain dollars will be given for securing either of

Any information respecting them will ed at the Post Office, Fayetteville, by TON, at Kenansville N. C. or by

WILLIAM PEACOCK,
Montgomery, Ala.

August 29, 1825—30tf

Notice.

AT March Term of Cumberland County the subscriber qualified as administrator the estate of James King, deceased. All debted to said deceased are requested to mediate payment, and those having gainst the same to present them properly cated for payment.

WILLIAM M. KING, Adm'r.

May 3, 1826.—66-3m